

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VII. NO. 19.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 931.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Sharon, O. W. June 3, 1858. 1f-16

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street,
Aurora, 25th May, 1858. 1f-17

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Sharon, O. W. June 3, 1858. 1f-31

J. SXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business, Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application, for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Sharon, O. W. June 3, 1858. 1f-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 1f-55

THE Underigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Simpson Street, near the Catholic Church, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with promptness and despatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY,
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1f-17

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 1f-3

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 1f-22

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BLANK MARSHALL Certificates, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 1s per dozen, or 6s 3d per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857. 1f-3

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared to receive his guests. The B.R. contains liquors of the best Brands; and the Larder well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH,
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. 1f-37

TO THE AFFLICTED,
W. C. HUGHES begs to inform those who are afflicted with Cancer, Bronchitis or Thick Neck, and all other diseases, that he has a cure of any of the above mentioned complaints. If the medicine given by him does not have the desired effect after a fair trial, the money will be returned.
Aurora, January 28th, 1858. 1f-52

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASIP'S Medical Hall,
NEW MARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Home's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Redway's Tonic, Pain Expeller, Vermifuge, Glassless Worm Tea, Peppery Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Drops, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. 1f-6

Presente, Presente.
JUST RECEIVED, at this Office, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas Presents. No charge for inspection—call and see.
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1857. 1f-3

Wm's Auction and Commission Store.
THE Subscribers has opened an Auction and Commission Store over East of D. B. Hall's, at the corner of Main Street, Newmarket, and surrounding country will be promptly attended to.
T. WINN, Auctioneer.
Newmarket, April 22nd, 19 1f-10

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., Sharon, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 1f-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Bidwellville, April, 1857. 1f-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.,
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 1f-14

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gellatly.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. 1f-6

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. 1f-16

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 1f-36

B. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office—in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. 1f-3

JOHN B. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 2f-17

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c., Commission in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 1f-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 1f-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises, on Lynd Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 1f-15

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, &c., &c.,
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket.
1f-26

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAVING recently located in this place will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.
Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 1f-11

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The Highest price paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c.
7m17

Unity Fire and Life Insurance Association, OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1857. 1f-35

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c., &c.,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, has all Materials, Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 1f-36

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, has all Materials, Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 1f-36

MR. ESTEN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
OFFICE—Next door to Mr. Boulton's Law Office, Eagle Street, Newmarket.
October 22, 1857. 1f-33

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN, E. W. HALLEN.
December 31, 1855. 1f-47

Just Received,
At the New Era Office, a general assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas Presents. No charge for inspection—call and see.
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1857. 1f-3

Wm's Auction and Commission Store.
THE Subscribers has opened an Auction and Commission Store over East of D. B. Hall's, at the corner of Main Street, Newmarket, and surrounding country will be promptly attended to.
T. WINN, Auctioneer.
Newmarket, April 22nd, 19 1f-10

Poetry.

The Lamb is the Light Thereof.
The fairest light that ever shone
In summer skies,
The purest ray that ever flashed
On mortal eyes,
Shall be but as the deal of night
To that eternal glorious light
That shall be given
To those who for a little space
Have bravely run the christian race,
And entered Heaven.

Sometimes a gleam of that pure dawn,
Is found below,
In humble hearts that on their way
With patience go,
It makes those hearts with rapture bound;
And though the scene be dark around,
It cheers them on—
Augments and brightens day by day,
And still emits a purer ray,
Till life is done.

That spotless and which ever lights
Heaven's peaceful clime,
Which no mutation knows, nor shade
Of night or time,
Is but the reflex of His love—
Who reigns for us, now reigns above
Our Saviour—God!

And while on high his glory's shed,
He guides the pilgrim feet that tread
Where once he trod.

Literature.
The Crime of Delay.
You ask, dear Jim, why I took so much interest in that boy? I will tell you, but mark me, you must never allude to the subject again. I had thought that for my own credit, no one should ever know the reason of my solitude concerning him, or why his death had affected me so deeply. But he is dead now, and lest you should misconstrue my interest in him to my prejudice, I will tell you frankly all that I know of him, so far as it affects myself.

I was not always, you are aware, dear Jim, the man you have recently known me. I once had position and influence, and when you first knew me had never done any act to bring a blush or shame to the cheek of friend or relative.

But of this, enough, that one year ago, or thereabouts, as I went to my office on a beautiful morning in March, I noticed a boy walking down the street, just ahead of me, looking pale, emaciated, and yet beautiful. There was a peculiar—
an exceedingly anxious look that I had never seen before. There was the face of a boy with the anxiety of a man. It struck me as peculiar at the first glance, and I stopped to look at him. I perceived that it was with difficulty he could restrain himself from sobbing aloud. When he saw me he repressed his emotion, and spoke up with an obvious effort of unconcern.

"Please, sir, are you not the editor of the 'New Era'?"
"I am," said I, "my fine fellow, what can I do for you?"
"Mother's sick, sir, and we are very poor and I want to get a place to work."

"What can you do?" said I.
"O, I will try to do anything," he replied, "but I don't know what I can do, for I always went to school before I came to California; I will try to do anything."

The boy interested me, and though I am a callous man, whom buffeting with the world has hardened prematurely, I could not allow him to leave me, till I had given him a word of comfort.

"My fine little fellow," said I, "can you come to my office at seven o'clock this evening?"
"I will," he answered—"I will do anything to earn some money for my poor sick mother."

I took a five dollar piece from my pocket, and put it into his hand. Had I a right to do it? I had often said I ought to pay my honest debt, before I thought of charity. Had I a right to do it? Yes.

The boy looked at the money, then he looked at me and burst into tears.
Dear Jim, believe me, I had a great mind to cry too. Said he, "I did it a little better." As he spoke the word "better," he burst out again, and the tears gushed forth afresh.

"No, my lad," said I, "but take that to your mother, and this evening I will have a place for you, so that you can earn the money, and when you have enough of it, perhaps you can pay me back."

He held the coin toward me and said, "Take the money—I am not a beggar, and as my father, who is dead and my mother who is dying, told me to starve sooner than beg—I shall not take it."

He was so earnest, that to have refused would have offended him more, and so requesting him to call on me at seven o'clock in the evening, I told him to go home to his mother, and tell her he had found a friend who would get him a situation.

He tripped away with a lighter heart, and would befriend him. It was only the day before a friend had told me he wanted a boy about his years, and if he was faithful and trustworthy, would pay him a liberal salary. I resolved in my own mind, I would go and see him immediately after breakfast.

The bright purpose never is forgotten, Unless the deed goes with it.

At the breakfast table I got engaged in an angry, political discussion. The senatorial election was on the tapis, and we had got to the point that morning, that a reverend Senator belonging to our side, had sold out and gone over to the enemy. I went down town after breakfast to learn the facts of the matter. I talked with one and another, till the case of the poor boy was quite driven out of my head. Before I returned, the dispatches began to arrive from the capital, and what with talking to interesting friends, and writing for the next morning's paper, I quite forgot the pale-faced boy and his dying mother.

At seven o'clock he came. My heart smote me when I saw him, for I had forgotten him, and forgotten my promise. But I told him—not so much for the deception as the neglect—that I could not see the man whom I thought would employ him, but if he would come the next day, at two o'clock, I would get him the situation.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

come the next day, at two o'clock, and get him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

He came the next day, at two o'clock, and got him the situation. He was a fine fellow, and I have found him a place at last. He came to me at last, and I have found him a place at last.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.
(Abridged from the Globe.)
TUESDAY, June 15.
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroads, was read a first time.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald brought up, from a Select Committee, the Bill consolidating the Municipal Laws of Upper Canada, and moved that the same be printed, as amended.—Carried.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald moved that, on Thursday next, the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions on the subject of salaries to the Recorders of Cities.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:
Bill to change the tenure of Indian Lands in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon.—Mr. Somerville.

Bill to amend the Act to increase the Representation in Parliament in so far as relates to the township of Armagh.—Mr. Beaubien.

Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the College of L'Assomption.—Mr. Archambault.

Bill to enable the Freeport Flour-Manufacturing Company to hold and convey certain Real Estate.—Mr. Notman.

Bill to authorize the Municipality of the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blainville to open a certain road.—Mr. Bourassa.

Bill to incorporate the Yamaska Navigation Company.—Mr. Gill.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Speaker read a communication from the Managing Director of the Great Western Railway Company, stating that as members of the Legislature might be desirous of seeing something of a work of so much importance, the Company would be happy to place a special train at their disposal on Saturday, returning on Monday—the train to proceed to Detroit, which would give members an opportunity of seeing the whole line; or to the Suspension Bridge, if it was desired to visit the Falls at the same time.

Mr. Foley expressed his opinion that the proposition was an inadvisable one, being made at a time when the Company had a Bill before Parliament.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said that this was the first time he had heard any member of the House treat a complimentary invitation of this sort so discourteously. No such objection had been made when the Grand Trunk and the Northern Railroads had extended similar invitations to members of the Legislature.

Dr. Connor said that, if the House echoed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Foley, they would be doing themselves wrong. They would be doing themselves wrong. They would be doing themselves wrong.

After some remarks by Mr. Dorion, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. McKellar, the Speaker intimated that there was no question before the Chair.

Mr. Brown regretted that the Inspector General was not in his place, or in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, he desired to direct the attention of the House to a Resolution that had passed that morning in the Committee, and which Mr. Ferres was instructed to place before the House. He would read the resolution to the House.

"Ordered, That the Committee is of opinion that Mr. Cayley ought to have attended before the Committee on the repeated summonses served on him—that the same be reported to the House—and that the usual motion be made thereupon."

Hon. Mr. Scitche said he understood that no report had been ordered to be made by the Committee.

Mr. Brown said that was incorrect; but as what had passed would probably secure Mr. Cayley's attendance to-morrow morning, he would not bring forward any motion.

DEATH OF MR. SCITCHE.
The Speaker stated that a few minutes ago he had received a letter from the son of the deceased, intimating that John Scitche, Esq., member for the West Riding of Middlesex, died yesterday at noon. The Speaker read this letter to the House.

On this announcement being made, Mr. Brown rose and made a few feeling remarks, concluded by moving—"That out of respect to the memory of the late John Scitche, Esq., a member of this House, the House do now adjourn."

Hon. Atty. Gen. Cartier seconded the motion.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 17th.
The Speaker took the chair at three p. m.

Mr. McGee presented a petition from the Catholic inhabitants of St. Sylvester, praying that they might not be disfranchised.

Mr. Brerly man has bid down the tolls enough in his own mind, though enough, in the performance of his duties, to satisfy himself, without being curious about the affairs of others.

Mr. Mackenzie is a bad disease, and like many other kinds, is often self-imposed. To clear one's mind, and to work cheerfully, is the central lesson of life. Begin to learn it, early, and you will be the most dignified of all faults, and one that will surely add to the happiness of life.

Mr. Mackenzie thought these new townships would be very convenient things for carrying out the system of election, which had been instituted in Russell, and had been approved of in the House. They would not only be convenient for gentlemen who did not find themselves so popular in the popular townships, as they were when they were returned.

SATURDAY, June 18.
The Speaker took the chair at half-past three p. m.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from Hamilton relative to the Desjardins Bridge. Hon. Mr. Cayley then moved that the House do go into Committee of Supply, to consider the estimates for the present year.

He said that in making this motion, he proposed to review the revenue and expenditure of the year 1857, to go over more particularly three heads of expenditure, on which there had been an excess of expenditure over the appropriation, and to explain, so far as he could, the causes which had led to a serious diminution of the revenue of that year, in order that he might place before the House all the information necessary to enable them to form an accurate and distinct view of the condition of our finances.

In undertaking this task he must draw on the forbearance of the House while he endeavored, to the best of his ability, to discharge a duty at all times full of responsibility and very onerous. And the difficulty of which had much increased in consequence of the trying period through which Canada, in common with other countries had passed; but this was not the only difficulty with which he had to contend.

He had to attempt what was almost an impossible thing, to remove from the public mind misconceptions which had been long, carefully and maliciously instilled into the public mind. He had to contend against a long series of misrepresentations of facts connected with the finances of the country. Not one single statement connected with the finances had been allowed to go forth to the public, he might say, ungarbled by falsehood. He had also to contend against personal attacks, misrepresentations, calumnies and falsehood to an extent unrivaled for ferocity and brutality in the annals of political warfare. (Ministerial cheers and ironical counter-echoes from the Opposition.)

Not many nights ago a statement was made by the senior member of the Opposition in his place in the House that he (Mr. Cayley) had brought down the Public Accounts in a state fitted to suit his purpose to conceal the truth.

Mr. Brown—Hear! hear!
Mr. Cayley—That assertion was unfounded. The Public Accounts had been brought down in the same form and shape as for ten years past, with the exception that he added an index for purposes of reference, and several additional statements for the information of the House.

Foreign and Colonial.
Great Debate on the Mercer Job.

UPPER CANADA MAJORITY OF NINE AGAINST THEM.
The debate on the Mercer case closed this morning at three o'clock, and we have only time, before going to press, to announce the result of the vote. The Ministers were sustained in deciding that Mr. Mercer should keep his office by a majority of the whole House of 10; but were in Upper Canada minority of nine. This was the result which people expected, yet feared. They anticipated when Mr. John Archibald Macdonald declared his intention of standing, or falling by this appointment—that the Conservatives, the Bonapartists, the Benjaminis, the McKennans, the Simpsons, the Talbots, the Tettes, and the Playfairs in Upper Canada, and the tribe of mountaineers in Lower Canada, would rally to his support. Yet they looked forward with aversion to the solemn declaration of the highest court in the realm, that if Mercer could by any crook of the law escape condemnation, he might retain his ill-gotten office.

The debate of last night told terrible on the Government. Mr. Hogan, Mr. McGee, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Burwell, Mr. Foley and Mr. Mackenzie were a strong phalanx to encounter, and the Ministry could scarce find anybody to speak on their behalf out of their own ranks. Mr. Malcolm Cameron alone spoke, and that more in his own defence than in that of the Government. Mr. John A. Macdonald made an unusual effort to reply to Messrs. Brown and McGee, but he only seemed to confirm the evil impressions of the previous evening. He defended the sale of offices; he denied that it was forbidden in England; he would not admit that any wrong had been committed by any one in connection with the transaction. Had he put his position in the form of a resolution, he could not, in extension of the conduct of his supporters be said, have been saved. His colleagues even did not support him. Mr. Scitche and Mr. Allen declared their determination of the sale of offices, and plainly indicated how they would have voted, but for being tied to a colleague who was bent on dragging them through the mire.

And the Government, in order to secure a majority to support them, even in a modified sense, were obliged to adopt the amendment of Mr. Tibbalds, which while it professes to screen them from blame—in fact imposes on them a severe censure.—It is as follows:—

"That while the evidence in the case of the Norfolk Shrivley exonerates the Government from all blame in this transaction, it is the duty of the House formally to express its opinion against the sale of any office under the Crown; and that if the law is not now distinct enough to prevent such abuse, they ought to be prepared to prevent such transactions for the future; and that to this end, an Address be presented to the Governor General to direct the law officers of the Crown to bring the matter before the Court, that its legality or illegality may be established."

New Advertisements.

Selling off—Donald Suberland.
Do.
Lecture on Temperance—J. A. Davidson.
Passive Sabbath School Anniversary.
Notice—George Doherty.
Wanted—John Bogart.

Agents for the "New Era."

Agents for the "New Era."
Messrs. Ashton & Maclell.
Kettley—Mr. S. Snider.
Lloyd—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
Barnes—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
Barnes—Mr. John Boddy.
Holtzman—Mr. J. M. Raper.
Eastville—Mr. J. Quibell.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday June 25, 1858.

General Summary.

We are requested to inform our readers that the semi-annual public examination of the pupils of the Grammar School takes place today, commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a Sabbath School Fair will be held at Eastville, on Saturday, July 8th, 1858. A large gathering is anticipated.

We have been requested to announce that a Bazaar, for the benefit of the Union Sabbath School, will be held in Mr. Bouthie's new building, on Tuesday, July 13th. For particulars, see bills.

A Lecture will be delivered in the Union S. S. Room, by Mr. JAMES A. DAVIDSON, this (Friday) evening. Subject—The Prohibitory Law. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. See Advertisement in another column.

We were unable to attend the Village Council on Monday evening last, through severe indisposition. We understand, however, considerable business, with regard to our Roads and Bridges, was transacted.

It is with pleasure we notice that our Town Council have let the contract for the construction of the side-walks, recommended by the Road and Bridge Committee. The work is progressing rapidly, and we will soon have a comfortable walk to the Depot.

A Camp-Meeting, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, commences this day (Friday), at the usual place, Petch's farm, in Whitechurch, in consequence of which there will be no service at the Wesleyan Chapel in Newmarket, on Sabbath next, morning or evening.

To Subscribers.

The time for advance payment on the Era for the present volume, to a large proportion of our subscribers, has expired; but as an inducement to immediate payment, we will extend the time through the month of July; after which period we shall calculate to exact \$2 in every instance. Now is the time to save your half-dollars.

The Inspector General Cornered.

One of the most remarkable speeches of the present Session, was delivered by the senior member for Toronto—Mr. George Brown, in reply to Inspector-General Cayley on the state of the finances of the country. For force of argument—for truthfulness, in exposing the double-dealing of the Ministry, exceeds everything that that gentleman ever attempted. The idea of Mr. Cayley going back to the Act providing for Rebellion Losses, and issuing debentures to fill his empty coffers, is worthy of the severest censure. When the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed, the very party who now support the present Ministry were ready to dissolve the tie between Canada and the mother country; and under the existing state of affairs, will they continue to uphold so weak and imbecile a financier? It appears, too, there is no account of expenditure of this money, and yet the public chest is empty—the treasury is embarrassed, and no remedy provided, except Mr. Cayley's old system of borrowing.

In the speech referred to, Mr. Brown charged the Inspector General with studiously avoiding the truth in making his statement in regard to the finances of the Province. This remark Mr. Cayley denied, when Mr. Brown said:—

"One of the most important features of the year's transactions is entirely omitted—the sale of Debentures during the year. True, we have a table, showing in one line the amount yet unused of old statutes authorizing the issue of Debentures, and the gross amount sold under each statute during the year—but as to the price obtained, the party buying, or what was done with the money, not the slightest information is given." For the first time since the Union, a real balance sheet of the monetary transactions of the Province in any one year has been prepared at my request and submitted to the Committee of Public Accounts. That document has not yet been placed before the House—and I can well understand the anxiety of the Inspector General to evade examination before the Committee, and to get his financial statement over before the House is in possession of the startling facts it discloses. Let me give you gentlemen a specimen. I hold in my hand the Public Accounts of 1857, and I read on pages 10 and 11 'Statement exhibiting the gross revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1857; also an abstract of the expenditure, including expenditure of collection during the same period,' signed 'W. Cayley, Inspector General.' I also hold in my hand the document I allude to entitled 'Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Province of Canada during the year 1857,' and signed 'John Langton, Auditor General.' Now mark the contrast:

	Mr. Cayley's	Mr. Langton's
Interest	\$281,036	\$282,070
Sliding Fund	78,000	73,000
City Government	16,812	16,812
County of Quebec	123,551	123,528
County of Peel	12,300	17,943
County of York	126,433	128,419
County of Middlesex	110,000	110,186
County of Durham	22,218	22,218
County of Lincoln	45,832	45,832
County of Chester	41,638	41,638
County of Lancaster	83,701	83,701
County of Derby	8,771	8,771
County of Nottingham	11,672	11,672
County of Leicestershire	9,438	9,438

Steamboats	55,447	55,447
Police	8,818	8,818
Printing	2,901	2,901
Public Works and Buildings	73,295	73,295
Indian Annuities	8,855	8,855
Post-office Expenses	69,010	69,010
Miscellaneous	13,886	13,886
Customs Expenses	82,653	82,653
Excise Expenses	2,665	2,665
Public Works Debt	67,651	67,651
County Lands	69,830	69,830
Fines and Forfeitures	2,857	2,857
Canals	1,141	1,141
Bureau of Agriculture	5,192	5,192
O. S. & L. R. R.	1,586	1,586
Railway Inspection	281	281
Fund	15,443	15,443
Culling Timber	16,748	16,748
Improvement Fund	42,301	42,301
Seasonal Redemption	942	942
Expenses Loan Fund	271	271
Copyright	775	775
Quebec Fire Loan	68,022	68,022
Unpaid Warrants of 1858 & 1857		

£1,423,235 £2,450,631

£1,423,235 £2,347,313

Now, Sir, I will leave the House to judge what conclusions can safely be drawn from the published accounts, as annually laid before us. Not that I mean to say that in the published volume, some sort of reference may not be found to all of these enormous expenditures; but what I do mean to say is, that they are purveyed and systematically scattered and intermingled through its 300 pages, so as they defy a clear idea of the actual expenditure in any one year being obtained, and that the professed abstract is not a true abstract. (Hear, hear.)

The above, we should think, would be enough to sink any administration, but we will furnish another extract from Mr. Brown's speech, to show the duplicity, almost amounting to knavery, of the finance Minister. Mr. Cayley appears to have grown more bold and reckless during 1857 than ever, and has even gone back to statutes passed in 1852, during Hunk's reign, and issued debentures to fill his empty chest, and for ought we can tell, pay his election expenses down at Ottawa. The whole state of our finances are in an alarming condition. But we will give the extract referred to, and allow our readers to judge for themselves:—

"The next matter to which I desire specially to direct the attention of the House, is the disclosure made in the Committee of Public Accounts, as to the remarkable manner in which the Inspector General has found ways and means, during the last three years, of carrying on his extravagance. In addition to the large revenues of the Province, he obtained statutes authorizing him to borrow \$226,000 for permanent buildings at the new Seat of Government—£208,611 for Seasonal Redemption—and £330,000 for certain specified public works. He had also authority to issue debentures for the redemption of old debentures falling due in 1855-6-7, or a sum of £390,000. Of these several sums he has borrowed all he dared legally venture upon, and had done so more, there would have been no complaint. But the hon. gentleman did not stop here—he went back on the Public Works Supply Act for 1854, and issued £330,000 of debentures; these two Acts having been passed to provide for works executed before he took office, and paid for by his predecessor from surplus revenues of the day. (Hear, hear.) There was money enough in the chest at the time to pay for the works, and so Mr. Hunk did not issue the debentures, but paid the cash. The hon. gentleman, turning up the old Statutes, discovered these two unexpended, and coolly proceeded to fill his empty chest, by money borrowed under the authority of these Acts! (Hear, hear.) But this did not suffice. The hon. gentleman's predecessor had paid off the £146,000 of public debt—he was authorized to issue new debentures for the amount, but did not use the privilege, and the debt was permanently reduced to that amount. What does the hon. Inspector General but rake up this old transaction and issue £146,000 of debentures on the strength of this reduction effected years before he took office! (Hear, hear.) Nay, sir, will the House believe, that to cover over, if possible, his mad extravagance, the hon. gentleman actually raked up the Old Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849, and issued £266,000 of Rebellion Losses Debentures in 1857, under its authority. (Hear, hear.) I need hardly tell the House that every penny of the Rebellion claims was paid several years before the hon. gentleman took office. The public chest was full, and debentures were not needed to meet the claims, and only a small portion were issued. And what is the hon. gentleman's defense for these proceedings?—Why he says the Acts were unexpended—that he had a right to use them—that the thing is legal. I shall not deny, sir, that the debentures used even in such a manner are legal; but I do say that the issuing of them by the hon. gentleman was the very opposite of a correct act—that it was a trick utterly unworthy of any man in his position—and one that should cast down the severest censure of this House. Why did not the hon. gentleman last year and the year before plainly and openly tell the true condition of the finances to the House, and ask in a straight forward manner for liberty to borrow what sum he felt would be necessary? But the hon. gentleman asserts that he only carried out the system of his predecessor that principle being to borrow money for public works and pay ordinary revenue only from the ordinary expenditure; and he expressed astonishment that the leaders of the reform party should now deny the doctrine. We don't deny the doctrine on the contrary we maintain that all productive works should be carried on with borrowed money so that a share of the burden may be thrown on our successors. But what I contend is that the doing of the hon. gentleman by no means comes within that rule. The hon. gentleman has driven out of office last in 1848; and the amount left the revenue about up from \$275,000 to \$267,000 in 1849—£287,000 in 1850—£210,000 in 1851—£1,105,000 in 1852 and 1,474,000 in 1853. The revenues vastly exceeded the expenditures notwithstanding the little economy adopted—there was a large surplus every year accumulating, and I and others insisted that it was wrong to draw such large sums unnecessarily from the industry of the country and urged with all energy a reduction of the taxes. Mr. Hunk partially resisted our proposition—he pointed to the savings he had made, and boasted that he had effected a large reduction on the debt of the country. And the very same thing occurred when the present Inspector General came into office, with a surplus in the chest and a superabundant revenue. Again we applied for a reduction of the taxation, and again we were met with a schedule of the public kept falling flat. It was clearly and distinctly understood that the reduction made in those years were

permanently reductions, and in defiance of this, the hon. gentleman's appetite has gone back, and squandered in his outrageous extravagance, every penny of the savings effected throughout the whole ten years."

Cricket Match.

A previously announced, a friendly game of Cricket was played between the Newmarket and Aurora Clubs, on Thursday, the 17th inst. The day was delightfully fine, and large numbers of the townspeople turned out to witness the sport. Wickets were pitched about 11 a.m., Messrs. McMaster and Murphy, of Bradford, acting as umpires. About 2 o'clock both Clubs adjourned to a Booth, built on the ground expressly for the purpose, where Mr. Geo. Dixon served up an excellent dinner—one that was a credit to him, and will satisfy the Newmarket Club upon whom to call on another occasion. Even the members of the Club themselves, never anticipated enjoying so beautiful and excellent a repast. The following is—

THE SCORE.

First Innings—Newmarket Club.

Robuck bowled by Jupp	2
J. Warner do	0
G. Sterland do	0
H. Warner do	0
A. Bouthie do	0
J. Sterland do	0
R. Brodie do	0
Jupp leg before	1
Corryell do	0
Wallis do	0
Spencer do	0
Bentley not out	1
Byes	3
Wide	1
No Ball	1
Total	14

First Innings—Aurora Club.

Jupp bowled by G. Sterland	18
Burch do	4
Smith do	4
David do	0
Brodie do	0
Linton do	0
J. M. Holiday do	0
York do	0
John Holiday do	0
Webb do	0
Abraham do	0
Chas. Case not out	3
Byes	38
Wide	5
No Ball	1
Total	46

Second Innings—Newmarket Club.

Robuck bowled by David	20
J. Warner do	5
A. Bouthie do	1
J. Sterland do	2
H. Warner do	1
by do	10
G. Sterland do	0
by Linton	2
Brodie do	2
Corryell do	2
Wallis do	2
by Linton	2
Spencer do	8
Bentley, not out	14
Byes	71
No Ball	5
Total	83

Second Innings—Aurora Club.

C. Case, bowled by A. Bouthie, run out	2
Linton do	2
Burch do	17
David do	2
by Bouthie	2
Smith do	0
Jupp, not out	9
J. M. Holiday, not out	2
Byes	41
Wide	3
Total	60

At this stage of the play, game was called; but from the following recapitulation, it will be seen the Aurora Club should have scored two more in order to have claimed a victory, and in doing to the number of wickets to go down might have been lessened.

RECAPITULATION.

Newmarket Club.

First Innings	14
Second do	83
Total	97

Aurora Club.

First Innings	46
Second do	60
Total	96

Aurora having 5 Wickets to go down.

Enlightened Ideas.

We sometimes have had occasion to blame our Township and Village Councils, for wrong acts; but we should be very sorry to have them take pattern by the authorities of Toronto. For instance, it was proposed in the City Council, to compel farmers to sell their meat before nine o'clock in the morning, and thus place them at the mercy of the sharpers. The same proposed by-law also contained another singular clause, and which is commented upon by the Leader, in the following manner:—

"Our City Fathers, not in general gifted with supererogatory sagacity, have propounded a very strange resolution. It is, that no person shall sell to any other person any article of meat or provisions before the hour of nine in the morning and eleven in the winter. Interpreted literally, this intended by-law could only bear comparison with the mandate of Nebuchadnezzar, that no one should offer any provision to either God or man, save to him only, for the space of forty days. It lengthens out the prohibition of trading throughout the practical day, considering the very ancient professional heads of classes, which constitute the Council. The legal precision of the terms is certainly astonishing."

Now, suppose the by-law above referred to

should pass without these obvious and unjust provisions being amended, how many farmers north of Richmond Hill would be able to sell their meat by the city? Very few, unless they went into the city the night previous. Besides, being so limited to time, they would be compelled to take just what the sharpers chose to offer. The author of such brilliant ideas should be presented with a "leather medal."

S. of T. Solree at Kettleby.

Pursuant to the notice given by the Kettleby Division S. of T., their annual festival was held in Mr. McArthur's Grove—a most delightful situation—on Saturday last, the 19th inst. The forenoon was all that could be desired, consequently the assembly was large and respectable; and upwards of \$500, we understand, partook of the very excellent refreshments provided in abundance. On previous occasions we have had to praise the ladies of Kettleby and vicinity, for their taste and judgment in preparing the "creature comforts," but at the present time, they appeared to excel everything attempted at former parties.

Well, after the friends had eaten to their hearts' content, and Mr. P. Pearson placed in the chair, the assembly began to applaud a rain-storm, and they were not long left in doubt, for in less than ten minutes after the tables were cleared it rained a perfect torrent. The audience then adjourned to the "Temperance Hall," where several speeches were made; but from the delicate state of our health, we were unable to report them. The speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Messrs. Goldsmith and Hill, Elder Fowler, Mr. J. A. Davidson, and Mr. Rupert. The Sharon Brass Band was present, and contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion; and had it not been for the unpropitious state of the weather, we doubt not the party would have been ranked one of the best (if not the best) ever held in that part of the country.

We cannot omit making favorable mention of the grand display made by the Sons and Daughters of Brownsville and Lloydtown—the largest proportion came on horse-back in procession, headed by a standard-bearer, carrying a splendid banner. Altogether this display was really creditable.

As above stated, we were unable to report the speeches, so we quietly trended our way to friend Snider's, and enjoyed his kind hospitality till the following morning. In a financial point of view, the party was very successful; and when the company separated, we understand it was under the fond anticipation that all would be able to meet and greet each other another year, and the weather be more favorable.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Permit me through the columns of the Era to reply on behalf of the ladies, to some of the remarks of a correspondent of yours of last week.

I assure you I have no desire to throw off the responsibilities, or lessen the influence, of the female portion of the community; but surely he would not have ladies visit the schools when the gentlemen appointed by law never do so.

A comparison has been made between the action of the Queensville ladies and us, which we think very unfair—first, because the Trustees at Queensville frequently visit the school; secondly, the Local Superintendent visits the school regularly; whereas in Newmarket a Local Superintendent has not been in the school for several months.

Now, Mr. Editor, how can "Education," or any one else, expect the ladies to visit the schools unless they have the example of the parties supposed to be the most interested in the affair take the lead? Why should we be expected to go to the school, when the "Twenty" school visitors living in the section never go near it? I said Twenty legal visitors, I may be wrong as to the number, but when you count the Ministers, Magistrates, three Boards of School Trustees, the Reeve, the four Councillors, I think the number will be considerably increased. Indeed, Sir, I know of no village in Canada, for the size, having so large a corps of legal visitors, and yet I venture to say that not one of them has spent an hour in his capacity of school visitor.

It is something new for the ladies to bear of the necessity that exists for them to do the work of the gentlemen. We have not heard it for a long time, as we have had no lectures on Education from the late Local Superintendent of schools all the time he held office; and although under the regime of a "Board of School Trustees," a Local Superintendent should be appointed for the village by the Board, either one has received the appointment, or the public is kept in entire ignorance of the fact, if an appointment has been made, as not a solitary official visit has yet been given by the gentleman holding the office (provided it has been filled). If then Mr. Editor, as already remarked, the persons whose express duty it is to visit do not do so, if no encouraging example be given to the ladies, if no request be made either by popular lecture or otherwise from those authorized to make the invitation and send the example, how can you expect the ladies to become school visitors?

On behalf of the ladies I venture to say that if the Ministers, Magistrates, Reeve, Councillors, and school Trustees (all legal visitors) set the ball rolling, divide the labour among them, visit regularly by turns, and on stated occasions in a body, we will co-operate and "Education" will no longer have complaints to make with respect to our apparent apathy in this matter.

While upon this subject, allow me to draw the attention of the gentlemen of Newmarket to a very great want which the mothers of the girls of our village viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call a public meeting to know what course could be the best to pursue in the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am sure that the ladies of our village, viz. A good first class female seminary. I hear, (the ladies hear everything) that the Trustees are about to enlarge the present common school house on account of the insufficiency of room. I hope they will pause before doing and provide suitable accommodation for our daughters. If I were a man (and a member of the Board) I would set to work and call

New market Advertising.

T  **T**

THOMAS NIXON,

THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his numerous friends and Customers that he has now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest remunerating price) a very large assortment of choice

TEAS, GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and sundries.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
In the Grocery Department will be found—
Teas, Spices,
Coffee, Tobacco,
Cocoas, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, &c., &c.,
Rice Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.
In the Provision Department

Lard, Cheese, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lobsters, Mackerel, Sardines, Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel) Herrings Ck fish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes, Flour, Peas, Oatmeal, Crackers, Biscuits, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.

ON THE BOOKSHELVES

Are kept a good supply of English and American BOOKS in almost all the departments of Science and Literature, in various styles of binding, together with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Instruments and Prayer Books.

Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Maps, &c.

new, &c., &c.
Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with Captain Collingwood he will be prepared to supply a Fish throughout the season to who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Dwelling House for Sale,

FOR SALE, in the flourishing and rapidly increasing Town of Newmarket, a **Single** **Two Dwelling House and Lot.** The Building is newly new and contains a large Cellar Kitchen and Bath.

on the first floor a Parlor, Dining, Sitting and Bed-Rooms; and on the second floor three Bed-rooms. There is also an excellent soft water cistern on its premises. The lot containing 55 feet frontage on Main Street, by 195 feet deep. The Building at present rents for £21 per annum.

OF Title Indisputable.

Possession given within one month from day of sale.

Apply to
GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT.
Newmarket, June 5, 1857. 16-18.

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
OF Excellent Quality, by the *Bottle, Gallon or*
Quart. For Sale cheap by.

16-21 **JOHN BENTLEY.**

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colon
FREDERICK R. STARR.

MONTREAL.

By this Office insures against Loss or Damage
Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, includ-
ing Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,
Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made of the rates of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent. of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietor, is an ample subscribed Capital. The Insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the policy of the Company, to a return of half its profits.

Losses are made good without deduction of discount, and are adjusted and paid in Monthly, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent,
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

Newmarket Mills.

 THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand—Flour, Bran, Shorts and Chop Stuff, which from and after this date he will sell for CASH ONLY.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, June 24, 1857.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,

President, I. C. GILMORE,
 Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.
 GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
 JAMES DEATY, RICK LEWIS,
 WALTER MACFARLANE, T. F. ROBERTS.

M. P. HAYES.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
 ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
 in Newmarket for the above Company, and will
 give personal attention to parties desirous of get-
 ting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON,
 Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 163

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledger
 Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single
 entry, for sale cheap. Apply to the

NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

THE NEW ERA

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,
NEW MARKET.

TERMS.—75 cts. per year in Advance or 10 cts.
so paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 2
Each subsequent insertion,	0 5
Ten to ten lines, first insertion,	0 8
Each subsequent insertion,	0 10
For each line above ten,	0 10

Each subsequent insertion, Cards, per year.
 Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted till forfeited and charged accordingly.